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Is the Adam's Apple Vestigial?

by Jerry Bergman, PhD

The "Adam's apple" refers to a bump or protrusion on the front of the throat (Figure 1). The term was long thought to come from the Judeo-Christian account of Adam and Eve. According to an ancient Jewish legend, God caused an apple to become stuck in Adam's throat after he ate the forbidden fruit taken from the tree of knowledge. Hence, the trait was passed on to his offspring, and also, for this reason, supposedly existed only in males. As is true of many similar historical events, other viable theories also exist as to its origin.

The claim that the Adam's apple is a vestigial organ dates at least back to 1910 (Thomson, 1910). The most recent examples I ran across in medical articles stated that although its function is to protect the voice box, "an Adam's apple has no known function" (Cleveland Clinic, 2023) and "it does not serve any other purpose. A person can function normally without one" (Medical News Today, 2022).

Figure 1. The Adam's apple in a human male. Photo by Tony Lu. Wikimedia Commons CC BY-SA 4.0.

The Function of the Adam's Apple

The medical term for the Adam's apple is the laryngeal prominence. It refers only to the extension in the front of the thyroid cartilage which protrudes far enough outward that it is visible on the front of the neck (Fitzpatrick and Siccardi, 2023).

The thyroid cartilage is the largest of nine cartilage structures in the human larynx. Other parts of the voice box include the trachea (windpipe) and three other types of cartilage, including cricoid cartilage, epiglottic cartilage, and arytenoid cartilage.

Although all healthy humans, both women and men, have this thyroid cartilage, it is not always visible on the neck because, as do most traits, it varies greatly in size and shape. It grows larger during puberty, especially in males, who usually have a larger larynx than females. During puberty, testosterone causes males' vocal cords to grow thicker and longer. The thyroid cartilage surrounding the larynx also grows to accommodate the growth in the vocal cords. Together, a larger soundboard and phonation apparatus results and, consequently, men end up with a deeper voice. This growth also results in the thyroid cartilage tilting slightly forward, forming the familiar Adam's apple (Glikson, *et al.*, 2017). If a female has a larger larynx than average, her Adam's apple will be more prominent, causing a lower-pitched voice in the woman.

Because the Adam's apple is far more prominent in adult males, it is classified as a male secondary sex characteristic. Some people pursue cosmetic surgery to make their Adam's apple smaller or larger; if they want to look more feminine, they choose to make it smaller or, to look more masculine, they choose to enlarge it (Deschamps-Braly, 2017).

Vestigial Claims

Professor Arthur Thomson was one of the leading British evolutionists in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In a section of his chapter discussing rudimentary (today usually called vestigial) organs, he referred to Darwin's explanation of "vestigial." Darwin used the example of

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Math Matters

Monkeys and Typewriters

by Don DeYoung, PhD

A classic thought experiment involves monkeys endlessly tapping on typewriters or keyboards. It is suggested that sooner or later the entire text of Shakespeare's works will appear, if not an entire library. This imaginary activity is called the Infinite Monkey Theorem and is assumed to support the spontaneous origin and evolution of life by unlimited time and chance.

Richard Dawkins popularized the idea in *The Blind Watchmaker* (1986). Dawkins selected an odd 23-letter phrase from Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, "METHINKS IT IS LIKE A WEASEL." A computer was programed to produce random strings of 23 letters. When a letter matched its location in the weasel phrase, it was preserved in place. After many iterations, the entire weasel phrase was generated. Dawkins' goal was to show that incremental changes in a string of characters can eventually produce useful information. Of course, this computer simulation has little or no application to evolution theory.

In 2002, British researchers tested the actual literary output of six macaque monkeys (BBC, 2003). For two months, a monkey enclosure was provided with a keyboard and linked to a website. The results were not positive. The monkeys produced five total pages of text, mostly a repetition of the letter S. The lead monkey damaged the computer with a rock while his companions used the keyboard as a latrine, oh my!

Two British mathematicians further explored the Infinite Monkey Theorem in 2024 (Woodcock and Falletta, 2024). In their model, the infinite number of monkeys and unlimited time were reduced to finite values. The computer simulation assumed a constant population of 200,000 chimpanzees. As further variables, the e-chimps typed 24-7 at one keystroke each second over the assumed natural life of the universe, 10^{100} years (one google). The numbers chosen are artificial and suspect; however, the results are interesting. For example, analysis shows that a single chimp over its 30-year lifetime has a 5% chance of typing the single 7-letter word "bananas."

The researchers furthered considered the entire population of chimps typing nonstop over google years. The probability of producing an 1800-word text, for example the 1941 children's book *Curious George*, is $10^{-15,043}$, or essentially zero. Further, the probability of producing the entire works of Shakespeare, about 885,000 words total, is $10^{-7,448,254}$, again zero. The random production of order in a finite universe is thoroughly discredited by this computer analysis.

Just as typewriters are retired, the Infinite Monkey Theorem likewise needs cancellation as an assumed icon of evolutionary progress.

References

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The Miracle 4C's Mobile Fossil Museum

by Richard Overman, PhD

The Idea

"Wouldn't it be cool to have a mobile fossil museum?" This thought was the spark that ignited a firestorm that became the 4C's Mobile Fossil Museum. Creation Education Resources (CER) had been working with Dr. Gary and Mary Parker for the last 24 years leading fossil hunting trips to the Peace River in Arcadia, FL. The Parkers had a museum called the Creation Adventures Museum (CAM).

When CER went to Arcadia in March of 2024 for the annual fossil hunt, Mary Parker was not feeling very well. Later she was taken to the hospital and was eventually not able to return home. She had to go live with her daughter. It was at this time that the Parkers made the decision to close the CAM. This was obviously a very sad moment, and they informed us that we could come down and get some of the fossils that they had in their museum.

It was during the first trip to pick up fossils that I had this random thought: "Wouldn't it be cool to have a mobile fossil museum?" At first it was seemingly a random thought, but God had other things in mind. Upon returning home we decided to explore the possibility of developing this mobile fossil museum by contacting our ministry contacts and our Board of Directors to discuss the possibility.

Getting a Vehicle

Receiving positive responses from many sources, we decided to start a fundraising campaign to buy a trailer or RV or whatever God had in mind to store and transport the fossils. We also kept an eye out for a trailer or other vehicle while we were raising money for this project. It wasn't long before we had a little over $4,000 to spend on the project. However, we were not seeing the right vehicle, whether it be a trailer or an RV or whatever, that God had in mind. One day I decided to go to a local trailer dealership and explain to them what we were trying to do and see if they knew anybody who had a used trailer or had something that might work for us. We were thinking that we probably would have to get something used to find one that we could afford. The dealership did not really know of anybody that had anything used, but he gave me his business card and said to look at the inventory on their website. I went home and did that, and, low and behold, I saw this 12-foot, 2023 trailer that looked just like what we needed. I thought, "Wow, this looks like the one God wants us to have." It had been sitting on the dealer's lot for a year or so because it was a year older model, and they had it on sale for $3,900. At that point, we had $4,250 available. Ginger (my wife) and I went to look at the trailer, and it looked like the one. The dealer said that with taxes and titles and other fees it was going to be $4,600 to buy the trailer. I told them I had $4,250. They tried to figure out if they could do it, but said no, they couldn't do it. They had to have the full $4,600. I told him that we would keep raising the money and, if God wanted us to have that trailer, it would be there when we had money. Within a week God had provided the money, and we were able to purchase this trailer for $4,600 out the door.

So God had now provided us with the trailer for the museum. It was about this time that we were going to make a second trip down to Arcadia to pick up more fossils from the CAM, so we were able to take the trailer down to bring fossils back.

Multiplying by Dividing

As I said before, this was a bittersweet time. We were enjoying getting the fossils, but we were sad that the Parkers were going to be closing the museum. However, we were not the only ones getting fossils. There was no way we could use all the fossils that the Parkers had in their museum so there were other groups, like Camp Gilead, that were taking fossils from the museum. It was during a discussion with one of the Parker's daughters about how she thought it was sad that the museum was being broken up that I commented that God was multiplying by dividing. In other words, by dividing up the CAM fossils to various ministries, God could use them in many, many different ways that He could not have done while they were still together in the museum. In the end, we got a literal ton of fossils from the CAM.

Wrapping It Up

But the story doesn't end there. We had all these fossils, and we had a trailer, but we needed to be able to get everything ready so that it could truly be a mobile fossil museum. One of these included having signage or wrapping put on the trailer so it could be identified as a mobile fossil museum. I had been introduced to a company that does wrapping at a Northeast Florida Christian Chamber of Commerce meeting a few weeks earlier. I came up with a design of what we wanted on the trailer and sent it to them for a quote. Their quote came back at around $3,900 to do all the panels on the trailer. God had not provided that amount of money. I also learned that there was a person in our church that wrapped trailers, so I asked him for a quote as well. His quote was much more reasonable but still more money than what God had provided. Time went by and God was just

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silent letters in words, such as the 'o' in leopard or the 'b' in doubt. These letters exist because the pronunciation evolved but the spelling, at least of these two words, did not (Thomson, 1910, p. 150). Thomson then gives his definition of vestigial, namely organs that "are dwindling residues of what were once of functional importance, and man's body is a veritable storehouse of such relics" (Thomson, 1910, pp. 150-151).

Thomson then discussed one class of these "antique structures" namely "those structures which persist in adult life, but in a much disguised form" (Thomson, 1910, pp. 151-152). In this class, he lists the Adam's apple. He wrote that the Adam's apple is a remnant of the gill cleft which has evolved into the framework of the larynx (Thomson, 1910, pp. 151-153). In this section of his writings, all of the five pages of claimed examples of vestigial organs listed by Thomson have now been refuted (Thomson, 1910, pp. 151-154).

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Fossils

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not providing any more money to get the trailer wrapped so we decided that there were three panels on the trailer that were a priority for getting wrapped and we could do the other ones later. At that time, I had about $1,300 that God had provided for wrapping the trailer. I went to the two suppliers and asked them what it would cost to just put the wrapping on those three panels. One came back with a relatively high amount but the other one came back with, guess what, about $1300. So, we were able to get the signage put on the three panels for the money that God had provided. Maybe one day He will provide the money to get the rest of it wrapped.

We Needed a Logo

While all of this was going on we were communicating with our ministry partners and mentioned during that communication that we needed a logo for the mobile fossil museum. One of our supporters said they would contact a graphic artist that they knew and see if he would be willing to develop one for us. Long story short, he did.

A Puller

But wait, there's more. Another problem we had was that our 2015 Toyota Venza could not pull the trailer with all the fossils, so we had to get a new vehicle. After some research we decided that we needed a 2019 Toyota Highlander with less than 60,000 miles. Interestingly, we received an email from Consumer Reports with a link to a place on their website where we could see what vehicles were available in our area. We had never received an email like that before and have not received one since. We looked on the website and found a local dealership that had two possibilities. However, we were not able to go look at them for a few days. When we could go look at them, we called the dealer to see if they were still available. The salesman said that one had sold. We were particularly interested in one of them. Guess what! The one we were interested in, which had about half as many miles as the other one, was still available. We were able to get the vehicle we needed. Oh, by the way, the color matched the trailer.

Only God

It is only God that could take a simple idea of "Wouldn't it be cool to have a mobile fossil museum?" and turn it into a reality in about six months. We are excited that many, many people all over the United States will be able to hear the truth of God's Word. We pray that many Christians' hearts will be encouraged, and many non-believers will come to a saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

You can follow the 4C's Mobile Fossil Museum at www.creationeducation.org/MFM. Please pray that God will use our mobile museum in a mighty way.

The 4C's Mobile Fossil Museum will be present at the 2025 CRS Conference.

Summaries of Cutting-Edge Research from the *Creation Research Society Quarterly*

Summaries by Andrea Reitan

A Study of Monarch Butterfly Migration and Its Establishment

Butterflies today are much like the original created kind. However, the world is a much different place due to the Fall and the Flood. Several butterfly species migrate, but the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexiplus L.*) is a migration marathon champion, migrating from Canada to Mexico. The monarchs migrating from the US Midwest fly towards Oklahoma and Texas in a roughly southern route leading to central Mexico. The ones leaving eastern Canada and the eastern states may follow either the Appalachians or the Atlantic coast. Western monarchs migrate to California. Both eastern and western monarchs overwinter in mountainous regions formed by tectonic forces during and after the Flood, preferentially flocking together on fir trees on the mountain slopes. The Methuselah generation of the monarch butterflies shows unique physiological and behavioural characteristics designed by the Creator to help them survive the winter.

In the Fall 2024 issue of the *CRSQ*, Chaffin presents a theory to try to explain how the monarch butterfly's migration may have originated in a young-Earth creationist model. He also suggests how the modern migration routes may have become established after the Flood. To begin, he states that biophysicists have been studying migration patterns for decades using mathematical models. One study showed that a pattern of random straight-line movements could result in dispersal, such as when nectar-eating insects are foraging, but it does not produce a pattern in which the majority of individuals converge toward a goal, such as an overwintering site in Mexico.

Chaffin explains that butterflies have a unique flight design dependent on scale-covered wings. The scales are only about 100 micrometers long, and if many are removed, the butterfly's climbing flight capability is decreased. A slow, gradual evolutionary process cannot produce the microscopic design specifications we see.

Another of those specifications is for navigation. The monarch butterflies that take on this migration to Mexico in the autumn have never been there before. They are not the same butterflies that left Mexico the previous spring. Their migration is likely guided by a God-given instinct combined with the ability to orient themselves while flying and do so at the optimum height.

A secular explanation that comes out of chaos theory is known as an *attractor state*. When an event causes a new attractor state to emerge, multiple outcomes become possible, including new trajectories with their own equilibrium states. Such events may be called *phase transitions*, and one such transition occurs in monarch butterflies when it is time to migrate. Monarch butterflies have a preferred set of conditions for their overwintering sites that Chaffin says could be seen as an attractor state. The fir trees are at the right altitude, provide something for the monarchs to cling to, hold heat, and control moisture while generally sheltering the butterflies. While some winter storms may still kill off many monarchs, their overwintering sites provide the conditions to increase their chances of survival until spring.

Some factors leading to how monarch migration routes became established are likely affected by geography. The butterflies avoid the great heights of the Sierra Madre Oriental Mountains to the west and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the east, funnelling southward to the Transvolcanic Mountains of central Mexico.

Chaffin suggests that the Methuselah generation of monarch butterflies—the generation that migrates south in the autumn—may be an example of *polyphenism* due to their observed physiological and behavioural differences in relation to the generations hatched earlier in the year. He compares this to the polyphenism expressed in grasshoppers and locusts and described by Russian/English entomologist Uvarov in his phase theory. One of the differences observed in the Methuselah generation of monarch butterflies is their larger wings, which may help to increase their capability for long-distance migration. Also, because both migration and reproduction require large amounts of energy resources, the Methuselah generation enters a state called diapause during which reproductive activity ceases for a few months and energy is diverted to migratory flight.

Reference

Chaffin, E.F. 2024. A Study of Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexiplus L.*) Migration and Its Establishment. *CRSQ* 61(2): 96-100.

Mature Creation Concept and the Solar System's Creation

The "Mature Creation Concept" proposes that God created everything in a fully-functioning, mature state from the beginning of its existence. This includes fruit-

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bearing trees with ripe, ready-to-eat fruit with ready-to-plant seeds in it and fully mature animals and people (Adam and Eve), ready to reproduce and fill the Earth. This concept can also be extended to the solar system and the whole universe.

In the winter 2025 issue of *CRSQ*, Bergman addresses whether the solar system might have been created with the "appearance of age." He starts by pointing out that a mature creation is a logical view supported by the evidence, and many early Bible scholars believed it. It is logical that Adam was created as a fully functioning adult human. His biological systems, such as his brain, heart, and lungs, all had to work from the beginning. He and Eve would also have had minds capable of logical thought and language. Similarly, the trees in the Garden of Eden would have already had mature fruit for the sustenance of animals and people.

New Testament examples of things created with the appearance of age include when Jesus turned water into wine at the wedding in Cana (John 2:1-10). The wine was of high quality, appearing to have gone through the process of growing and harvesting the grapes and fermenting the juice. Two other examples are when Jesus fed 5000 men (Matthew 14:13-21) and then another 4000 (Matthew 15:32-39). In both of these events, women and children were also present but not counted. The bread and fish Jesus used to feed these multitudes gave the appearance of having been recently baked, in the case of the bread, or caught and cooked, in the case of the fish.

It is logical that the solar system was also created in a fully functional state. Bergman uses the Earth-Moon system as an example. The moon is necessary for Earth's orbital stability and for the existence of life on Earth's surface, but evolutionists struggle to explain the moon's origin. *The Capture Theory*, *Giant Impact Theory*, and *Condensation Theory* have all been proposed, but there are fatal flaws in each one.

Bergman uses a bicycle as an example of how motion is required to maintain stability. If the bike stops moving, it tips over. Similarly, the sun's gravity keeps the solar system bodies in their orbits. God created everything in motion:

- Earth rotates on its axis and orbits the sun
- The solar system's center of mass (i.e. the sun) is also moving through space in an orbit around the center of our galaxy, the Milky Way
- The Milky Way is moving through space as part of the Local Group of galaxies

The whole universe functions as a unit to provide stability for life on Earth. Evolution requires that this happened through purely natural processes over billions of years. However, evidence continues to emerge to challenge the evolutionary time line. The farther scientists see into the universe, the more galaxies they are seeing that look much older than the evolutionary models predict. It suggests that the whole universe was created at about the same time.

Currently, the most popular evolutionary explanation for the solar system's origin is the *Nebular Hypothesis*. The story goes that a nebula (a vast cloud of hot dust and gas in space) was rotating. As it cooled, it shrank, causing it to rotate faster, like when a figure skater pulls her arms in close to her body as she spins. This is supposed to have caused the cloud to flatten into a disk. Over time, most of the dust and gas compressed via gravity into a ball of plasma in the center, spinning even faster and eventually initiating hydrogen fusion and becoming the sun. The remaining matter formed rings around the sun that eventually condensed into planets, moons, and other objects.

However, Bergman points out several problems with the Nebular Hypothesis, beginning with the lack of explanation for where the dust and gas came from. Also, based on the planets' orbital momentum, the Nebular Hypothesis predicts the sun should be rotating on its axis about 50 times faster than it does. It is claimed that the sun spun faster at first and has slowed to its present speed. Observations of other sun-like stars support this, but they often show that such stars also have superflares that would kill any life on nearby planets.

Another problem arises from how the various solar system bodies supposedly formed. The majority of the nebula's mass is said to have ended up as part of the sun, and the rest became a disk around it. Dust and rocky particles became the rocky inner planets while the solar wind (a flow of plasma emanating from the sun) pushed the lighter elements, mostly hydrogen and helium, to further distances, where they condensed into the gas giants and ice giants. The assumption is that rocky planets form close to their stars, and gas giants form in the outer orbits, but this assumption was called into question when a gas giant was found in a close orbit around 51 Pegasi b. To explain this, astronomers claim that the giants must form far from their star and then migrate in, but this would destroy the smaller planets they encounter in the process. Bergman discusses other problems with the Nebular Hypothesis as well.

Secular stories of how the solar system formed without a Creator are full of problems. On the other hand, there are many scholars who support the idea that God created a mature universe that functioned according to His design from the start. Bergman's article shows some of the problems with the secular creation account and presents a reasonable conclusion that God created the solar system and universe to work as a designed unit from Day 4 of Creation Week.

Reference

Bergman, J. 2025. Does the Mature Creation Concept Explain the Solar System's Creation? *CRSQ* 61(3): 213-220.

Giant Fossil Crocodilians

The Bible records ages of hundreds of years for humans before and for a while after the Genesis Flood. It has been sug-

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gested that pre-Flood humans were also larger and took longer to mature than people today. It is likely that whatever factors enabled this extreme longevity in humans also affected the animal kingdom. Many studies have shown that larger size is often connected to longer lifespan and later maturity. Scientists have been using sclerochronology, the study of growth rings on shells, to learn about how some animals grow over their lifespan. Skeletochronology is a similar technique in which rings of bone tissue, believed to be annual growth rings, are studied to deduce growth patterns and ages at death of various organisms, similar to counting tree rings. This technique is making it possible to gain information about the development and growth of giant fossil crocodilians.

In the winter 2025 issue of *CRSQ*, Hebert suggests that living animals are often represented by much larger, more massive ancestors in the fossil record. This includes members of the order Crocodylia. Two extinct species he presents are *Deinosuchus riograndensis* and *Sarcosuchus imperator*.

First, he gives some background about *Deinosuchus*. While clearly a crocodilian, some researchers do not describe it as a crocodile or alligator per se due to some anatomical differences, such as its bulbous snout, which is not present in extant species. It may be that *Deinosuchus* represents a different created kind. Background about *Sarcosuchus* comes next, and Hebert points out that this, too, may be a distinct created kind that has gone extinct.

A crocodilian's growth rate is correlated with ambient temperatures. This means that it grows more during hot seasons and less during cooler ones. This results in laminations, or growth rings, in its long bones and osteoderms (bony scutes under the skin), which can be used to produce size-versus-age growth curves.

Hebert reconstructed growth curves of several species of fossil crocodilians and compared them to growth curves from two *Deinosuchus* specimens. Extant crocodilians generally live only about 30 years in the wild, but the two *Deinosuchus* appear to have been about 50 years old when they died and may have still been growing.

There is a question of whether the laminations are truly annual. Evolutionists believe the Cretaceous environment had a warm climate with less seasonal fluctuation. This raises the question of whether the temperature varied enough to produce annual laminations. Since one *Deinosuchus* is from Montana and the other is from Texas, there is also a question of how their growth curves are so similar considering the differences in the seasons due to latitude. It is presumed that the pre-Flood climate was more stable with the possibility that the seasonal variations may not have always been enough to produce annual growth rings. As a result, each ring could represent more than one year, and the true age may be much greater than what has been estimated.

Moving on to *Sarcosuchus*, Hebert explains that one was estimated to have been about 40 years old at death and that it likely would have taken 50 to 60 years to reach skeletal maturity. He again mentions that these ages are likely underestimated. He also restates that the correlations between longevity, body mass, and time to adulthood provide evidence for greater longevity in the pre-Flood world.

Because *Deinosuchus* and *Sarcosuchus* are found in strata below the K-Pg boundary, they are accepted as Flood fossils by virtually all creationists. It seems that these two crocodilians may represent created kinds that have gone extinct since the Flood, but other fossil giants, such as giant caimans and gharials found in Miocene and Pliocene strata, may be the ancestors of today's crocodilians. These other fossil species are found in strata above the K-Pg boundary. Hebert says these fossils provide evidence for a high Cenozoic Flood/post-Flood boundary, so these fossils were also formed in the Flood.

There is a growing body of evidence connecting greater longevity with greater body size and later maturity in the pre-Flood and immediate post-Flood world. This may provide indirect evidence to corroborate the extremely long lifespans of the people in the first few chapters of Genesis.

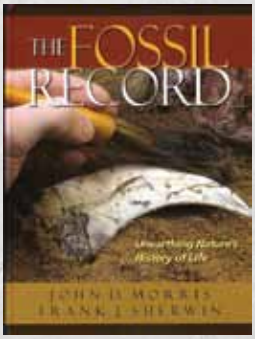
Reference

Hebert, J. 2025. Fossil Crocodilians Grew Larger and Longer, and Lived Longer than Extant Crocodilians. *CRSQ* 61(3): 172-188.

Available in the CRS Bookstore

The Fossil Record

John D. Morris and Frank J. Sherwin



This full-color book describes the fossil record, showing evidence for Creation and the Flood. It demonstrates the lack of transitional fossils between major groups and shows that many claimed transitions are not. The authors describe the well-preserved nature of the fossil record, and that many fossils are found in fossil graveyards. Topics also include unique fossils, such as living fossils, fossils in amber, and polystrate trees.

Institute for Creation Research. 2010. Hardcover, 189 pages.

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Prayer Matters

Praise: We are praising God for a productive CRS board meeting which made many important decisions for the future of the society.

Prayer: Please pray for guidance as we seek to raise funds to support more research staff at the Van Andel Creation Research Center. This is not merely a plea for donations, but a genuine need for wisdom in finding the right funding source.

Please pray for the 2025 CRS conference to be a beneficial and uplifting event that will bring glory to God. We also pray for safe travels for all those attending.

Thanks Again!

The 2025 CRS Conference

This year's conference will be held July 24-26 at Missouri Baptist University in St. Louis, Missouri. You can register online and see the schedule at creationresearch.org/conferences/2025. There are also discounts available at some local hotels.

Pre-conference workshops are available on Thursday the 24th in astronomy, geology, or biology. These workshops will serve as a discussion group for people with a basic knowledge of the respective topics. Attendees should come prepared to provide input and ideas that will help advance the creation model within that field. Thursday evening, a reception will be held from 6-8pm. You won't want to miss this time of food and fellowship.

Conference presentations take place on Friday and Saturday, beginning with plenary presentations and followed by 3 tracks of concurrent sessions. The Henry Morris Memorial Lecture, presented by Bill Hoesch, is scheduled for Friday evening at 7pm and is open to the public. Saturday evening includes a free CRS picnic for conference attendees.

There is still time to register so you won't miss this amazing conference! We would love to see you there.